

attained as of the later of the effective date or adoption date of this amendment and restatement.

(d) The computation of a Participant's nonforfeitable percentage of such Participant's interest in the Plan shall not be reduced as the result of any direct or indirect amendment to this Plan. In the event that the Plan is amended to change or modify any vesting schedule, or if the Plan is amended in any way that directly or indirectly affects the computation of the Participant's nonforfeitable percentage, or if the Plan is deemed amended by an automatic change to a top heavy vesting schedule, then each Participant with at least three (3) Years of Service as of the expiration date of the election period may elect to have such Participant's nonforfeitable percentage computed under the Plan without regard to such amendment or change. If a Participant fails to make such election, then such Participant shall be subject to the new vesting schedule. The Participant's election period shall commence on the adoption date of the amendment and shall end sixty (60) days after the latest of:

- (1) the adoption date of the amendment,
- (2) the effective date of the amendment, or
- (3) the date the Participant receives written notice of the amendment from the Employer or Administrator.

## 5.7 DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS

(a)(1) Unless otherwise elected as provided below, a Participant who is married on the Annuity Starting Date and who does not die before the Annuity Starting Date shall receive the value of all of such Participant's benefits in the form of a joint and survivor annuity. The joint and survivor annuity is an annuity that commences immediately and shall be the Actuarial Equivalent of a single life annuity. Such joint and survivor benefits following the Participant's death shall continue to the spouse during the spouse's lifetime at a rate equal to fifty percent (50%) of the rate at which such benefits were payable to the Participant. This joint and fifty percent (50%) survivor annuity shall be considered the designated qualified joint and survivor annuity and automatic form of payment for the purposes of this Plan. An unmarried Participant shall receive the value of such Participant's benefit in the form of a life annuity. Such unmarried Participant, however, may elect in writing to waive the life annuity. The election must comply with the provisions of this Section as if it were an election to waive the joint and survivor annuity by a married Participant, but without the spousal consent requirement. The joint and survivor annuity and the life annuity form of distribution shall be the Actuarial Equivalent of the benefits due the Participant.

- (2) Any election to waive the joint and survivor annuity must be made by the Participant in writing (or in such other form as permitted by the Internal Revenue Service) during the election period and be consented to in writing (or in such other form as permitted by the Internal Revenue Service)

by the Participant's spouse. If the spouse is legally incompetent to give consent, the spouse's legal guardian, even if such guardian is the Participant, may give consent. Such election shall designate a Beneficiary (or a form of benefits) that may not be changed without spousal consent (unless the consent of the spouse expressly permits designations by the Participant without the requirement of further consent by the spouse). Such spouse's consent shall be irrevocable and must acknowledge the effect of such election and be witnessed by a Plan representative or a notary public. Such consent shall not be required if it is established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the required consent cannot be obtained because there is no spouse, the spouse cannot be located, or other circumstances that may be prescribed by Regulations. The election made by the Participant and consented to by such Participant's spouse may be revoked by the Participant in writing (or in such other form as permitted by the Internal Revenue Service) without the consent of the spouse at any time during the election period. A revocation of a prior election shall cause the Participant's benefits to be distributed as a joint and survivor annuity. The number of revocations shall not be limited. Any new election must comply with the requirements of this paragraph. A former spouse's waiver shall not be binding on a new spouse.

(3) The election period to waive the joint and survivor annuity shall be the ninety (90) day period ending on the Annuity Starting Date.

(4) For purposes of this Section, spouse or surviving spouse means the spouse or surviving spouse of the Participant, provided that a former spouse will be treated as the spouse or surviving spouse and a current spouse will not be treated as the spouse or surviving spouse to the extent provided under a qualified domestic relations order as described in Code Section 414(p).

(5) With regard to the election, the Administrator shall provide to the Participant no less than thirty (30) days and no more than ninety (90) days before the Annuity Starting Date a written (or in such other form as permitted by the Internal Revenue Service) explanation of:

- (i) the terms and conditions of the joint and survivor annuity,
- (ii) the Participant's right to make, and the effect of, an election to waive the joint and survivor annuity,
- (iii) the right of the Participant's spouse to consent to any election to waive the joint and survivor annuity, and
- (iv) the right of the Participant to revoke such election, and the effect of such revocation.

(6) Notwithstanding the above, with respect to distributions made after December 31, 1996, if the Participant elects (with spousal consent, if

applicable) to waive the requirement that the explanation be provided at least thirty (30) days before the Annuity Starting Date, the election period shall be extended to the thirtieth (30th) day after the date on which such explanation is provided to the Participant, unless the thirty (30) day period is waived pursuant to the following provisions.

Any distribution provided for in this Section 5.7 may commence less than thirty (30) days after the notice required by Code Section 417(a)(3) is given provided the following requirements are satisfied:

- (i) the Administrator clearly informs the Participant that the Participant has a right to a period of thirty (30) days after receiving the notice to consider whether to waive the joint and survivor annuity and to elect (with spousal consent) to a form of distribution other than a joint and survivor annuity;
  - (ii) the Participant is permitted to revoke an affirmative distribution election at least until the Annuity Starting Date, or, if later, at any time prior to the expiration of the seven (7) day period that begins the day after the explanation of the joint and survivor annuity is provided to the Participant;
  - (iii) the Annuity Starting Date is after the date that the explanation of the joint and survivor annuity is provided to the Participant. However, the Annuity Starting Date may be before the date that any affirmative distribution election is made by the Participant and before the date that the distribution is permitted to commence under (iv) below; and
  - (iv) distribution in accordance with the affirmative election does not commence before the expiration of the seven (7) day period that begins the day after the explanation of the joint and survivor annuity is provided to the Participant.
- (b) In the event a married Participant duly elects pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) above not to receive benefits in the form of a joint and survivor annuity, or if such Participant is not married, in the form of a life annuity, the Administrator, pursuant to the election of the Participant, shall direct the Trustee to distribute to a Participant or such Participant's Beneficiary an amount which is the Actuarial Equivalent of the monthly retirement benefit provided in Section 5.1(c) in one or more of the following methods:
- (1) One lump-sum payment in cash if the Participant has attained his Early Retirement Date or his Normal Retirement Date at the time of his termination of employment.

- (2) Monthly pension payable over the life of the Participant.
- (3) Reduced monthly pension payable over the life of the Participant, with the provision that, if a Retired Participant dies prior to the completion of 120 monthly payments, such monthly payments shall be continued to the Retired Participant's designated Beneficiary until the monthly payments made to the Retired Participant and to the Beneficiary shall total 120.
- (4) Reduced monthly pension payable over the life of the Participant and the life of the Participant's designated Beneficiary (50% joint and survivor annuity).

However, any such annuity may not be in any form that will provide for payments over a period extending beyond either the life of the Participant (or the lives of the Participant and the Participant's designated Beneficiary) or the life expectancy of the Participant (or the life expectancy of the Participant and the Participant's designated Beneficiary).

(c) The present value of a Participant's joint and survivor annuity derived from Employer and Employee contributions may not, for Plan Years beginning after August 5, 1997, be paid without the Participant's and the Participant's spouse's written (or in such form as permitted by the Internal Revenue Service) consent if the value exceeds \$5,000 (\$3,500 for Plan Years beginning prior to August 6, 1997) or, if the distribution is made prior to October 17, 2000, has ever exceeded \$5,000 (\$3,500 for Plan Years beginning prior to August 6, 1997) at the time of any prior distribution and the benefit is "immediately distributable." However, spousal consent is not required if the distribution will be made in the form of a joint and survivor annuity and the benefit is "immediately distributable." A benefit is "immediately distributable" if any part of the benefit could be distributed to the Participant (or surviving spouse) before the Participant attains (or would have attained if not deceased) the later of the Participant's Normal Retirement Age or age 62. Any consent required by this Section 5.7(c) must be obtained not more than ninety (90) days before commencement of the distribution and shall be made in a manner consistent with Section 5.7(a)(2).

If, for Plan Years beginning after August 5, 1997, the value of the Participant's benefit derived from Employer and Employee contributions does not exceed \$5,000 (\$3,500 for Plan Years beginning prior to August 6, 1997) and, if the distribution is made prior to October 17, 2000, has never exceeded \$5,000 (\$3,500 for Plan Years beginning prior to August 6, 1997) at the time of any prior distribution, then the Administrator shall direct the Trustee to immediately distribute such benefit in a lump sum without the Participant's and the Participant's spouse's written consent. No distribution may be made under the preceding sentence after the Annuity Starting Date unless the Participant and the Participant's spouse consent in writing (or in such form as permitted by the Internal Revenue Service) to such distribution.

(d) The following rules will apply to the consent requirements set forth in subsection (c):

(1) No consent shall be valid unless the Participant has received a general description of the material features and an explanation of the relative values of the optional forms of benefit available under the Plan that would satisfy the notice requirements of Code Section 417.

(2) The Participant must be informed of the right to defer receipt of the distribution. If a Participant fails to consent, it shall be deemed an election to defer the commencement of payment of any benefit. However, any election to defer the receipt of benefits shall not apply with respect to distributions which are required under Section 5.7(e).

(3) Notice of the rights specified under this paragraph shall be provided no less than thirty (30) days and no more than ninety (90) days before the Annuity Starting Date.

Notwithstanding the above, the Annuity Starting Date may be a date prior to the date the explanation is provided to the Participant if the distribution does not commence until at least thirty (30) days after such explanation is provided, subject to the waiver of the thirty (30) day period as provided for in Section 5.7(a)(6).

(4) Written (or such other form as permitted by the Internal Revenue Service) consent of the Participant to the distribution must not be made before the Participant receives the notice and must not be made more than ninety (90) days before the Annuity Starting Date.

(5) No consent shall be valid if a significant detriment is imposed under the Plan on any Participant who does not consent to the distribution.

Any such distribution may commence less than thirty (30) days, subject to Section 5.7(a)(5), after the notice required under Regulation 1.411(a)-11(c) is given, provided that: (1) the Administrator clearly informs the Participant that the Participant has a right to a period of at least thirty (30) days after receiving the notice to consider the decision of whether or not to elect a distribution (and, if applicable, a particular distribution option), and (2) the Participant, after receiving the notice, affirmatively elects a distribution.

(e) Notwithstanding any provision in the Plan to the contrary, the distribution of a Participant's benefits made on or after January 1, 1997, whether under the Plan or through the purchase of an annuity contract, shall be made in accordance with the following requirements and shall otherwise comply with Code Section 401(a)(9) and the Regulations thereunder (including Regulation 1.401(a)(9)-2), the provisions of which are incorporated herein by reference:

(1) A Participant's benefits shall be distributed or must begin to be distributed not later than April 1st of the calendar year following the later of (i) the calendar year in which the Participant attains age 70 1/2 or (ii) the calendar year in which the Participant retires, provided, however, that this clause (ii) shall not apply in the case of a Participant who is a "five (5) percent owner" at any time during the Plan Year ending with or within the calendar year in which such owner attains age 70 1/2. Such distributions shall be equal to or greater than any required distribution.

Alternatively, distributions to a Participant must begin no later than the applicable April 1st as determined under the preceding paragraph and must be made over the life of the Participant (or the lives of the Participant and the Participant's designated Beneficiary) or the life expectancy of the Participant (or the life expectancies of the Participant and the Participant's designated Beneficiary) in accordance with Regulations.

(2) Distributions to a Participant and the Participant's Beneficiaries shall only be made in accordance with the incidental death benefit requirements of Code Section 401(a)(9)(G) and the Regulations thereunder.

With respect to distributions under the Plan made for calendar years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, the Plan will apply the minimum distribution requirements of Code Section 401(a)(9) in accordance with the Regulations under Code Section 401(a)(9) that were proposed on January 17, 2001, notwithstanding any provision of the Plan to the contrary. This amendment shall continue in effect until the end of the last calendar year beginning before the effective date of final Regulations under Code Section 401(a)(9) or such other date specified in guidance published by the Internal Revenue Service.

(f) For purposes of this Section, the life expectancy of a Participant and a Participant's spouse (other than in the case of a life annuity) shall not be redetermined in accordance with Code Section 401(a)(9)(D). Life expectancy and joint and last survivor expectancy shall be computed using the return multiples in Tables V and VI of Regulation 1.72-9.

(g) Subject to the spouse's right of consent afforded under the Plan, the restrictions imposed by this Section shall not apply if a Participant has, prior to January 1, 1984, made a written designation to have retirement benefits paid in an alternative method acceptable under Code Section 401(a)(9) as in effect prior to the enactment of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982.

(h) All annuity Contracts under this Plan shall be non-transferable when distributed. Furthermore, the terms of any annuity Contract purchased and distributed to a Participant or spouse shall comply with all of the requirements of the Plan.



## 5.8 DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS UPON DEATH

(a) Unless otherwise elected as provided below, a Vested Participant who dies before the Annuity Starting Date and who has a surviving spouse shall have that portion of the death benefit necessary to fund the "minimum spouse's death benefit" paid to the surviving spouse in the form of a Pre-Retirement Survivor Annuity. The Participant's spouse may direct that payment of the Pre-Retirement Survivor Annuity commence within a reasonable period after the Participant's death (but not later than the month in which the Participant would have attained the Earliest Retirement Age under the Plan if the Participant dies on or before the Earliest Retirement Age). If the spouse does not so direct, payment of such benefit will commence at the time the Participant would have attained the later of Normal Retirement Age or age 62. However, the spouse may elect a later commencement date, subject to the rules specified in Section 5.8(g).

(b) Any election to waive the Pre-Retirement Survivor Annuity before the Participant's death must be made by the Participant in writing (or in such other form as permitted by the Internal Revenue Service) during the election period and shall require the spouse's irrevocable consent in the same manner provided for in Section 5.7(a)(2). Further, the spouse's consent must acknowledge the specific nonspouse Beneficiary. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the nonspouse Beneficiary need not be acknowledged, provided the consent of the spouse acknowledges that the spouse has the right to limit consent only to a specific Beneficiary and that the spouse voluntarily elects to relinquish such right.

(c) The election period to waive the Pre-Retirement Survivor Annuity shall begin on the first day of the Plan Year in which the Participant attains age thirty-five (35) and end on the date of the Participant's death. An earlier waiver (with spousal consent) may be made provided a written (or in such other form as permitted by the Internal Revenue Service) explanation of the Pre-Retirement Survivor Annuity is given to the Participant and such waiver becomes invalid at the beginning of the Plan Year in which the Participant turns age thirty-five (35). In the event a Vested Participant separates from service prior to the beginning of the election period, the election period shall begin on the date of such separation from service.

(d) With regard to the election, the Administrator shall provide each Participant within the applicable period, with respect to such Participant (and consistent with Regulations), a written (or in such other form as permitted by the Internal Revenue Service) explanation of the Pre-Retirement Survivor Annuity containing comparable information to that required pursuant to Section 5.7(a)(5). For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "applicable period" means, with respect to a Participant, whichever of the following periods ends last:

- (1) The period beginning with the first day of the Plan Year in which the Participant attains age thirty-two (32) and ending with the close of the Plan Year preceding the Plan Year in which the Participant attains age thirty-five (35);

- (2) A reasonable period after the individual becomes a Participant;
- (3) A reasonable period ending after the Plan no longer fully subsidizes the cost of the Pre-Retirement Survivor Annuity with respect to the Participant;
- (4) A reasonable period ending after Code Section 401(a)(11) applies to the Participant; or
- (5) A reasonable period after separation from service in the case of a Participant who separates before attaining age thirty-five (35). For this purpose, the Administrator must provide the explanation beginning one (1) year before the separation from service and ending one (1) year after such separation. If such a Participant thereafter returns to employment with the Employer, the applicable period for such Participant shall be redetermined.

For purposes of applying this Section 5.8(d), a reasonable period ending after the enumerated events described in paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) is the end of the two (2) year period beginning one (1) year prior to the date the applicable event occurs, and ending one (1) year after that date.

(e) If the present value of the Pre-Retirement Survivor Annuity derived from Employer and Employee contributions does not exceed \$5,000 (\$3,500 for Plan Years beginning prior to August 6, 1997) and, if the distribution is made prior to October 17, 2000, has never exceeded \$5,000 (\$3,500 for Plan Years beginning prior to August 6, 1997) at the time of any prior distribution, then the Administrator shall direct the immediate distribution of the present value of the Pre-Retirement Survivor Annuity to the Participant's spouse. No distribution may be made under the preceding sentence after the Annuity Starting Date unless the spouse consents in writing (or in such other form as permitted by the Internal Revenue Service) to such distribution. If the value exceeds \$5,000 (\$3,500 for Plan Years beginning prior to August 6, 1997) or, if the distribution is made prior to October 17, 2000, has ever exceeded \$5,000 (\$3,500 for Plan Years beginning prior to August 6, 1997) at the time of any prior distribution, then an immediate distribution of the entire amount of the Pre-Retirement Survivor Annuity may be made to the surviving spouse, provided such surviving spouse consents in writing (or in such other form as permitted by the Internal Revenue Service) to such distribution. Any consent required under this paragraph must be obtained not more than ninety (90) days before commencement of the distribution and shall be made in a manner consistent with Section 5.7(a)(2).

The present value in this regard shall be determined as provided in Section 1.44. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the present value of the Pre-Retirement Survivor Annuity shall be determined as provided in Section 1.44.

(f) To the extent the death benefit is not paid in the form of a Pre-Retirement Survivor Annuity, it shall be paid to the Participant's Beneficiary in one lump sum in cash.



If death benefits in excess of the Pre-Retirement Survivor Annuity are to be paid to the surviving spouse, such benefits may be used to purchase an annuity so as to increase the payments made pursuant to the Pre-Retirement Survivor Annuity.

(g) Notwithstanding any provision in the Plan to the contrary, distributions upon the death of a Participant shall be made in accordance with the following requirements and shall otherwise comply with Code Section 401(a)(9) and the Regulations thereunder. If the death benefit is paid in the form of a Pre-Retirement Survivor Annuity, then distributions to the Participant's surviving spouse must commence on or before the later of: (1) December 31st of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year in which the Participant died; or (2) December 31st of the calendar year in which the Participant would have attained age 70 1/2. If it is determined, pursuant to Regulations, that the distribution of a Participant's interest has begun and the Participant dies before the entire interest has been distributed, the remaining portion of such interest shall be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution selected pursuant to Section 5.7 as of the date of death. If a Participant dies before receiving any distributions of the interest in the Plan or before distributions are deemed to have begun pursuant to Regulations (and distributions are not to be made in the form of a Pre-Retirement Survivor Annuity), then the death benefit shall be distributed to the Participant's Beneficiaries by December 31st of the calendar year in which the fifth anniversary of the Participant's date of death occurs.

(h) For purposes of this Section, the life expectancy of a Participant and a Participant's spouse (other than in the case of a life annuity) shall not be redetermined in accordance with Code Section 401(a)(9)(D). Life expectancy and joint and last survivor expectancy shall be computed using the return multiples in Tables V and VI of Regulation 1.72-9.

(i) For purposes of this Section, any amount paid to a child of the Participant will be treated as if it had been paid to the surviving spouse if the amount becomes payable to the surviving spouse when the child reaches the age of majority.

(j) Subject to the spouse's right of consent afforded under the Plan, the restrictions imposed by this Section shall not apply if a Participant has, prior to January 1, 1984, made a written designation to have death benefits paid in an alternative method acceptable under Code Section 401(a)(9) as in effect prior to the enactment of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982.

## 5.9 TIME OF SEGREGATION OR DISTRIBUTION

Except as limited by Sections 5.7 and 5.8, whenever the Trustee is to make a distribution or to commence a series of payments the distribution or series of payments may be made or begun on such date or as soon thereafter as is practicable. However, unless a Former Participant elects in writing to defer the receipt of benefits (such election may not result in a death

benefit that is more than incidental), the payment of benefits shall begin not later than the sixtieth (60th) day after the close of the Plan Year in which the latest of the following events occurs: (a) the date on which the Participant attains the earlier of age 65 or the Normal Retirement Age specified herein; (b) the tenth (10th) anniversary of the year in which the Participant commenced participation in the Plan; or (c) the date the Participant terminates service with the Employer.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the failure of a Participant and, if applicable, the Participant's spouse, to consent to a distribution that is "immediately distributable" (within the meaning of Section 5.7), shall be deemed to be an election to defer commencement of payment of any benefit sufficient to satisfy this Section.

#### 5.10 DISTRIBUTION FOR MINOR OR INCOMPETENT BENEFICIARY

In the event a distribution is to be made to a minor or incompetent Beneficiary, then the Administrator may direct that such distribution be paid to the legal guardian, or if none in the case of a minor Beneficiary, to a parent of such Beneficiary or a responsible adult with whom the Beneficiary maintains residence, or to the custodian for such Beneficiary under the Uniform Gift to Minors Act or Gift to Minors Act, if such is permitted by the laws of the state in which said Beneficiary resides. Such a payment to the legal guardian, custodian or parent of a minor Beneficiary shall fully discharge the Trustee, Employer, and Plan from further liability on account thereof.

#### 5.11 LOCATION OF PARTICIPANT OR BENEFICIARY UNKNOWN

In the event that all, or any portion, of the distribution payable to a Participant or Beneficiary hereunder shall, at the later of the Participant's attainment of age 62 or Normal Retirement Age, remain unpaid solely by reason of the inability of the Administrator, after sending a registered letter, return receipt requested, to the last known address, and after further diligent effort, to ascertain the whereabouts of such Participant or Beneficiary, the amount so distributable shall be forfeited and shall be used to reduce the cost of the Plan. Notwithstanding the foregoing, effective 10012001, or if later, the adoption date of this amendment and restatement, if the value of a Participant's Vested benefit derived from Employer and Employee contributions does not exceed \$5,000 (\$3,500 for Plan Years beginning prior to August 6, 1997), then the amount distributable may, in the sole discretion of the Administrator, either be treated as a forfeiture, or be paid directly to an individual retirement account described in Code Section 408(a) or an individual retirement annuity described in Code Section 408(b) at the time it is determined that the whereabouts of the Participant or the Participant's Beneficiary cannot be ascertained. In the event a Participant or Beneficiary is located subsequent to the benefit being forfeited, such benefit shall be restored unadjusted for earnings or losses. However, regardless of the preceding, a benefit which is lost by reason of escheat under applicable state law is not treated as a forfeiture for purposes of this Section nor as an impermissible forfeiture under the Code.

#### 5.12 EFFECT OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Benefits being paid to a Participant or Beneficiary under the terms of the Plan may not be decreased by reason of any post-separation Social Security benefit increases or by the increase of the Social Security wage base under Title II of the Social Security Act. Benefits to which

a Former Participant has a Vested interest may not be decreased by reason of an increase in a benefit level or wage base under Title II of the Social Security Act.

### 5.13 QUALIFIED DOMESTIC RELATIONS ORDER DISTRIBUTION

All rights and benefits, including elections, provided to a Participant in this Plan shall be subject to the rights afforded to any "alternate payee" under a "qualified domestic relations order." Furthermore, a distribution to an "alternate payee" shall be permitted if such distribution is authorized by a "qualified domestic relations order," even if the affected Participant has not separated from service and has not reached the Earliest Retirement Age. For the purposes of this Section, "alternate payee" and "qualified domestic relations order" shall have the meaning set forth under Code Section 414(p).

### 5.14 LIMITATION OF BENEFITS ON TERMINATION

(a) Benefits distributed to any of the twenty-five (25) Highly Compensated Participants with the greatest compensation in the current or prior year are restricted such that the monthly payments are no greater than an amount equal to the monthly payment that would be made on behalf of such individual under a straight life annuity that is the Actuarial Equivalent of the sum of the individual's Accrued Benefit, the individual's other benefits under the Plan (other than a social security supplement within the meaning of Regulation 1.411(a)-7(c)(4)(ii)), and the amount the individual is entitled to receive under a social security supplement. However, the limitation of this Section 5.14 shall not apply if:

- (1) after payment of the benefit to an individual described above, the value of Plan assets equals or exceeds one-hundred-ten percent (110%) of the value of current liabilities, as defined in Code Section 412(l)(7);
- (2) the value of the benefits for an individual described above is less than 1 percent of the value of current liabilities before distribution; or
- (3) the value of the benefits payable under the Plan to an individual described above does not exceed \$5,000 (\$3,500 for Plan Years beginning prior to August 6, 1997).

(b) For purposes of this Section, benefit includes any periodic income, any withdrawal values payable to a living Participant, and any death benefits not provided for by insurance on the individual's life.

(c) An individual's otherwise restricted benefit may be distributed in full to the affected individual if, prior to receipt of the restricted amount, the individual enters into a written agreement with the Administrator to secure repayment to the Plan of the restricted amount. The restricted amount is the excess of the amounts distributed to the individual (accumulated with reasonable interest) over the amounts that could have been distributed to the individual under the straight life annuity described above (accumulated with reasonable interest). The individual may secure repayment of the restricted amount upon distribution by:

(1) entering into an agreement for promptly depositing in escrow with an acceptable depository, property having a fair market value equal to at least one-hundred-twenty-five percent (125%) of the restricted amount;

(2) providing a bank letter of credit in an amount equal to at least one-hundred percent (100%) of the restricted amount; or

(3) posting a bond equal to at least one-hundred percent (100%) of the restricted amount. The bond must be furnished by an insurance company, bonding company or other surety for federal bonds.

(d) The escrow arrangement may permit an individual to withdraw from escrow amounts in excess of one-hundred-twenty-five percent (125%) of the restricted amount. If the market value of the property in an escrow account falls below one-hundred-ten percent (110%) of the remaining restricted amount, the individual must deposit additional property to bring the value of the property held by the depository up to one-hundred-twenty-five percent (125%) of the restricted amount. The escrow arrangement may provide that the individual has the right to receive any income from the property placed in escrow, subject to the individual's obligation to deposit additional property, as set forth in the preceding sentence.

(e) A surety or bank may release any liability on a bond or letter of credit in excess of one-hundred percent (100%) of the restricted amount.

(f) If the Administrator certifies to the depository, surety or bank that the individual (or the individual's estate) is no longer obligated to repay any restricted amount, a depository may deliver to the individual any property held under an escrow arrangement, and a surety or bank may release any liability on an individual's bond or letter of credit.

## ARTICLE VI CODE SECTION 415 LIMITATIONS

### 6.1 ANNUAL BENEFIT

For purposes of this Article, effective with the first day of the first "limitation year" beginning after December 31, 1994, "annual benefit" means the benefit payable annually under the terms of the Plan (exclusive of any benefit not required to be considered for purposes of applying the limitations of Code Section 415 to the Plan) payable in the form of a straight life annuity with no ancillary benefits. If the benefit under the Plan is payable in any other form, the "annual benefit" shall be adjusted to the equivalent of a straight life annuity pursuant to Section 6.3(c). Notwithstanding the foregoing, with respect to the Code Section 415 limitations prior to the effective date of this Article VI, the Old Law Benefit shall be determined on the basis of Code Section 415(b)(2)(E) as in effect on December 7, 1994.

## 6.2 MAXIMUM ANNUAL BENEFIT

(a) Notwithstanding the foregoing and subject to the exceptions below, the maximum "annual benefit" payable to a Participant under this Plan in any "limitation year" shall equal the lesser of: (1) \$90,000 payable as a straight life annuity, or (2) one hundred percent (100%) of the Participant's "415 Compensation" averaged over the three consecutive "limitation years" (or actual number of "limitation years" for Employees who have been employed for less than three consecutive "limitation years") during which the Employee had the greatest aggregate "415 Compensation" from the Employer.

(b) For purposes of applying the limitations of Code Section 415, the "limitation year" shall be the Plan Year. All qualified plans maintained by the Employer must use the same "limitation year." If the "limitation year" is amended to a different twelve (12) consecutive month period, the new "limitation year" must begin on a date within the "limitation year" in which the amendment is made.

(c) Notwithstanding anything in this Article to the contrary, if the Plan was in existence on May 6, 1986, and had complied at all times with the requirements of Code Section 415, the maximum "annual benefit" for any individual who is a Participant as of the first day of the "limitation year" beginning after December 31, 1986, shall not be less than the "current accrued benefit." "Current accrued benefit" shall mean a Participant's Accrued Benefit under the Plan, determined as if the Participant had separated from service as of the close of the last "limitation year" beginning before January 1, 1987, when expressed as an annual benefit within the meaning of Code Section 415(b)(2). In determining the amount of a Participant's "current accrued benefit," the following shall be disregarded: (1) any change in the terms and conditions of the Plan after May 5, 1986; and (2) any cost of living adjustment occurring after May 5, 1986.

(d) The dollar limitation under Code Section 415(b)(1)(A) stated in paragraph (a)(1) above shall be adjusted annually as provided in Code Section 415(d) pursuant to the Regulations. The adjusted limitation is effective as of January 1st of each calendar year and is applicable to "limitation years" ending with or within that calendar year.

(e) The limitation stated in paragraph (a)(2) above for Participants who have separated from service with a non-forfeitable right to an Accrued Benefit shall be automatically adjusted by multiplying such limitation by the cost-of-living adjustment factor prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury under Code Section 415(d) in such manner as the Secretary shall prescribe. The adjusted limitation shall apply to "limitation years" ending with or within the calendar year of the date of the adjustment.

(f) For the purpose of this Article, all qualified defined benefit plans (whether terminated or not) ever maintained by the Employer shall be treated as one defined benefit plan, and all qualified defined contribution plans (whether



terminated or not) ever maintained by the Employer shall be treated as one defined contribution plan.

If a Participant is, or has ever been, a participant in more than one defined benefit plan maintained by the Employer, the sum of the Participant's "annual benefits" from all such plans may not exceed the maximum "annual benefit" of this Section 6.2. Where the Participant's Employer-provided benefits under all defined benefit plans ever maintained by the Employer (determined as of the same age) would exceed the maximum "annual benefit" applicable at that age, the Employer will reduce the rate of accrual in this Plan to the extent necessary so that the total "annual benefit" payable at any time under such plans will not exceed the maximum "annual benefit."

(g) For the purpose of this Article, if the Employer is a member of a controlled group of corporations, trades or businesses under common control (as defined by Code Section 1563(a) or Code Section 414(b) and (c) as modified by Code Section 415(h)) or is a member of an affiliated service group (as defined by Code Section 414(m)), all Employees of such Employers shall be considered to be employed by a single Employer.

(h) For the purpose of this Article, if this Plan is a Code Section 413(c) plan, each Employer who maintains this Plan will be considered to be a single Employer.

(i) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Article to the contrary, the limitations, adjustments and other requirements prescribed in this Article shall at all times comply with the provisions of Code Section 415 and the Regulations thereunder.

### 6.3 ADJUSTMENTS TO ANNUAL BENEFIT AND LIMITATIONS

(a) If the "annual benefit" begins before the Participant's Social Security Retirement Age, but on or after age 62, the \$90,000 limitation shall be reduced by: (1) in the case of a Participant whose Social Security Retirement Age is 65, 5/9 of 1% for each month by which benefits commence before the month in which the Participant attains age 65, or (2) in the case of a Participant whose Social Security Retirement Age is greater than 65, 5/9 of 1% for each of the first 36 months and 5/12 of 1% for each additional month (up to 24) by which benefits commence before the month in which the Participant attains Social Security Retirement Age. If the "annual benefit" begins before age 62, the \$90,000 limitation shall be the actuarial equivalent of the Participant's limitation for benefits commencing at age 62, reduced for each month by which benefits commence before the month in which the Participant attains age 62.

In order to determine actuarial equivalence for this purpose, the lesser of the equivalent amount computed using the Plan interest rate and Plan mortality table (or other tabular factor) and the amount computed using five percent (5%) interest and the "Applicable Mortality Table" shall be used. The



mortality decrement shall be ignored to the extent that a forfeiture does not occur at death.

(b) If the "annual benefit" begins after the Participant's Social Security Retirement Age the \$90,000 limitation shall be increased so that it is the actuarial equivalent of the \$90,000 limitation at the Participant's Social Security Retirement Age. In order to determine actuarial equivalence for this purpose, the lesser of the equivalent amount computed using the Plan interest rate and Plan mortality table (or other tabular factor) used for actuarial equivalence for late retirement benefits under the Plan and the equivalent annual amount computed using five percent (5%) and the "Applicable Mortality Table" shall be used. The mortality decrement shall be ignored to the extent that a forfeiture does not occur at death.

(c) For purposes of adjusting the "annual benefit" to a straight life annuity, the equivalent "annual benefit" shall be the greater of the equivalent "annual benefit" computed using the Plan interest rate and Plan mortality table (or other tabular factor) and the equivalent "annual benefit" computed using five percent (5%) interest rate assumption and the "Applicable Mortality Table." If the "annual benefit" is paid in a form other than a nondecreasing life annuity payable for a period not less than the life of a Participant or, in the case of a Pre-Retirement Survivor Annuity, the life of the surviving spouse, the "Applicable Interest Rate" shall be substituted for five percent (5%) in the preceding sentence.

(d) For purposes of Sections 6.1, 6.3(a) and 6.3(b), no adjustments under Code Section 415(d) shall be taken into account before the "limitation year" for which such adjustment first takes effect.

(e) For purposes of Section 6.1, no actuarial adjustment to the benefit is required for (1) the value of a qualified joint and survivor annuity, (2) benefits that are not directly related to retirement benefits (such as a qualified disability benefit, pre-retirement death benefits, and post-retirement medical benefits), and (3) the value of post-retirement cost-of-living increases made in accordance with Code Section 415(d) and Regulation 1.415-3(c)(2)(iii). The "annual benefit" does not include any benefits attributable to Employee contributions or rollover contributions, or the assets transferred from a qualified plan that was not maintained by the Employer.

(f) Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the benefit is not payable in the form of an annual benefit within the meaning of Code Section 415(b)(2)(A), the equivalent annual benefit determined in Section 6.3(c) is computed separately with respect to the Old Law Benefit (not to exceed the total Plan benefit) and the portion of the total Plan benefit that exceeds the Old Law Benefit. The determination of the annual benefit that is equivalent to the portion of the Plan benefit that is in excess of the Old Law Benefit must reflect the changes made by section 1449(b) of the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 to Code Section 415(b)(2)(E) as provided in Section 6.3(c). The results of these two

separate computations are added together to determine the equivalent annual benefit.

#### 6.4 ANNUAL BENEFIT NOT IN EXCESS OF \$10,000

This Plan may pay an "annual benefit" to any Participant in excess of the Participant's maximum "annual benefit" if the "annual benefit" derived from Employer contributions under this Plan and all other defined benefit plans maintained by the Employer does not in the aggregate exceed \$10,000 for the "limitation year" or for any prior "limitation year" and the Employer has not at any time maintained a defined contribution plan, a welfare benefit fund under which amounts attributable to post-retirement medical benefits are allocated to separate accounts of key employees (as defined in Code Section 419(A)(d)(3)), or an individual medical account in which the Participant participated. For purposes of this paragraph, if this Plan provides for voluntary or mandatory Employee contributions, such contributions will not be considered a separate defined contribution plan maintained by the Employer.

#### 6.5 PARTICIPATION OR SERVICE REDUCTIONS

If a Participant has less than ten (10) years of participation in the Plan at the time the Participant begins to receive benefits under the Plan, the limitations in Sections 6.2(a)(1) and 6.3 shall be reduced by multiplying such limitations by a fraction (a) the numerator of which is the number of years of participation (or part thereof) in the Plan and (b) the denominator of which is ten (10), provided, however, that said fraction shall in no event be less than 1/10th. The limitations of Sections 6.2(a)(2) and 6.4 shall be reduced in the same manner except the preceding sentence shall be applied with respect to years of service with the Employer rather than years of participation in the Plan.

For purposes of this Section 6.5, "year of participation" means each accrual computation period for which the following conditions are met: (a) the Participant is credited with at least the number of Hours of Service for benefit accrual purposes, required under the terms of the Plan in order to accrue a benefit for the accrual computation period, and (b) the Participant is included as a Participant under the eligibility provisions of the Plan for at least one day of the accrual computation period. If these two conditions are met, the portion of a year of participation credited to the Participant shall equal the amount of benefit accrual service credited to the Participant for such accrual computation period. A Participant who is permanently and totally disabled within the meaning of Code Section 415(c)(3)(C)(i) for an accrual computation period shall receive a year of participation with respect to the period. In addition, for a Participant to receive a year of participation (or part thereof) for an accrual computation period, the Plan must be established no later than the last day of such accrual computation period. In no event will more than one year of participation be credited for any 12-month period.

#### 6.6 MULTIPLE PLAN REDUCTION

(a) If an Employee is (or has been) a Participant in one or more defined benefit plans and one or more defined contribution plans (including a welfare benefit fund maintained by the Employer (as defined in Code Section 419(e)) under which amounts attributable to post-retirement medical benefits are allocated to separate accounts of key employees (as defined in Code Section

419(A)(d)(3)), an individual medical account, or a simplified employee pension) maintained by the Employer, the sum of the defined benefit plan fraction and the defined contribution plan fraction for any "limitation year" may not exceed 1.0.

(b) The defined benefit plan fraction for any "limitation year" is a fraction, the numerator of which is the sum of the Participant's projected annual benefits under all the defined benefit plans (whether or not terminated) maintained by the Employer, and the denominator of which is the lesser of 125 percent of the dollar limitation determined for the "limitation year" under Code Sections 415(b) and (d) or 140 percent of the highest average compensation, including any adjustments under Code Section 415(b).

Notwithstanding the above, if the Participant was a Participant as of the first day of the first "limitation year" beginning after December 31, 1986, in one or more defined benefit plans maintained by the Employer which were in existence on May 6, 1986, the denominator of this fraction will not be less than 125 percent of the sum of the annual benefits under such plans which the Participant had accrued as of the close of the last "limitation year" beginning before January 1, 1987, disregarding any changes in the terms and conditions of the plan after May 5, 1986. The preceding sentence applies only if the defined benefit plans individually and in the aggregate satisfied the requirements of Code Section 415 for all "limitation years" beginning before January 1, 1987.

Where a defined benefit plan fraction is calculated, the adjustments of Section 6.5 shall be applied in the denominator of the fraction based upon years of service. For purposes of computing the defined benefit plan fraction only, years of service shall include future years of service (or part thereof) commencing before the Participant's Normal Retirement Age. Such future years of service shall include the year that contains the date the Participant reaches Normal Retirement Age, only if it can be reasonably anticipated that the Participant will receive a year of service for such year, or the year in which the Participant terminates employment, if earlier.

(c)(1) The defined contribution plan fraction for any "limitation year" is a fraction, the numerator of which is the sum of the annual additions to the participant's account under all the defined contribution plans (whether or not terminated) maintained by the Employer for the current and all prior "limitation years" (including the annual additions attributable to the Participant's nondeductible Employee contributions to all defined benefit plans, whether or not terminated, maintained by the Employer, and the annual additions attributable to all welfare benefit funds, as defined in Code Section 419(e), and individual medical accounts, as defined in Code Section 415(l)(2), maintained by the Employer), and the denominator of which is the sum of the maximum aggregate amounts for the current and all prior "limitation years" of service with the Employer (regardless of whether a defined contribution plan was maintained by the Employer). The maximum aggregate amount in any "limitation year" is the lesser of 125 percent of the dollar limitation determined under Code

Sections 415(b) and (d) in effect under Code Section 415(c)(1)(A) or 35 percent of the Participant's "415 Compensation" for such year.

If the Employee was a Participant as of the end of the first day of the first "limitation year" beginning after December 31, 1986, in one or more defined contribution plans maintained by the Employer which were in existence on May 6, 1986, the numerator of this fraction will be adjusted if the sum of this fraction and the defined benefit fraction would otherwise exceed 1.0 under the terms of this Plan. Under the adjustment, an amount equal to the product of (1) the excess of the sum of the fractions over 1.0 times (2) the denominator of this fraction, will be permanently subtracted from the numerator of this fraction. The adjustment is calculated using the fractions as they would be computed as of the end of the last "limitation year" beginning before January 1, 1987, and disregarding any changes in the terms and conditions of the Plan made after May 5, 1986, but using the Code Section 415 limitation applicable to the first "limitation year" beginning on or after January 1, 1987. The annual addition for any "limitation year" beginning before January 1, 1987 shall not be recomputed to treat all Employee contributions as annual additions.

(2) For purposes of this Article, the term "participant's account" shall mean the account established and maintained by the Administrator for each Participant with respect to the Participant's total interest in the defined contribution plan maintained by the Employer resulting from "annual additions."

(3) For purposes of this Article, the term "annual additions" shall mean the sum credited to a "participant's account" for any "limitation year" of (A) Employer contributions, (B) Employee contributions, (C) forfeitures, (D) allocations under a simplified employee pension, (E) amounts allocated after March 31, 1984, to an individual medical account, as defined in Code Section 415(l)(2) which is part of a pension or annuity plan maintained by the Employer, and (F) amounts derived from contributions paid or accrued after December 31, 1985, in taxable years ending after such date, which are attributable to post-retirement medical benefits allocated to the separate account of a key employee (as defined in Code Section 419A(d)(3)) under a welfare benefit plan (as defined in Code Section 419(e)) maintained by the Employer. Except, however, the percentage limitation referred to in (4)(B) below shall not apply to: (1) any contribution for medical benefits (within the meaning of Code Section 419A(f)(2)) after separation from service which is otherwise treated as an "annual addition," or (2) any amount otherwise treated as an "annual addition" under Code Section 415(l)(1).

(4) If, as a result of a reasonable error in estimating a Participant's compensation or other facts and circumstances to which Regulation 1.415-6(b)(6) shall be applicable, voluntary employee contributions for the "limitation year" would cause the "annual additions" credited to a "participant's account" to exceed the lesser of (A) \$30,000 adjusted

annually as provided in Code Section 415(d) pursuant to the Regulations, or (B) twenty-five percent (25%) of the Participant's "415 Compensation" for such limitation year, the Administrator shall, pursuant to Regulation 1.415-6(b)(6)(iv), return such voluntary employee contributions and distribute any gains attributable to such voluntary employee contributions to the Participant to the extent necessary so that "annual additions" for the "limitation year" do not exceed the lesser of (A) or (B).

(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing, for any "limitation year" in which the Plan is a Top Heavy Plan, 100 percent shall be substituted for 125 percent in Sections 6.6(b) and 6.6(c)(1).

(e) If the sum of the defined benefit plan fraction and the defined contribution plan fraction shall exceed 1.0 in any "limitation year" for any Participant in this Plan, the Administrator shall limit, to the extent necessary, the "annual additions" to such "participant's account" for such "limitation year." If, after limiting the "annual additions" to such "participant's account" for the "limitation year," the sum of the defined benefit plan fraction and the defined contribution plan fraction still exceed 1.0, the Administrator shall then adjust the numerator of the defined contribution plan fraction so that the sum of both fractions shall not exceed 1.0 in any "limitation year" for such Participant.

#### 6.7 ELIMINATION OF MULTIPLE PLAN REDUCTION

Effective as of the first day of the first "limitation year" beginning on or after January 1, 2000 (the "effective date"), and notwithstanding any other provision of the Plan, the Accrued Benefit for any Participant shall be determined without applying the limitations of Code Section 415(e) as in effect on the day immediately prior to the "effective date."

#### ARTICLE VII RESERVED

#### ARTICLE VIII PLAN AMENDMENT

##### 8.1 AMENDMENT

(a) The Employer shall have the right at any time to amend this Plan, subject to the limitations of this Section. However, any amendment which affects the rights, duties or responsibilities of the Trustee or Administrator may only be made with the Trustee's or Administrator's written consent. Any such amendment shall become effective as provided therein upon its execution. The Trustee shall not be required to execute any such amendment unless the amendment affects the duties of the Trustee hereunder.

(b) No amendment to the Plan shall be effective if it authorizes or permits any part of the Trust Fund (other than such part as is required to pay taxes and administration expenses) to be used for or diverted to any purpose other than



for the exclusive benefit of the Participants or their Beneficiaries or estates; or causes any reduction in the Accrued Benefit of any Participant (except to the extent permitted under Code Section 412(c)(8)); or causes or permits any portion of the Trust Fund to revert to or become property of the Employer.

(c) Except as permitted by Regulations, no Plan amendment or transaction having the effect of a Plan amendment (such as a merger, plan transfer or similar transaction) shall be effective to the extent it eliminates or reduces any "Section 411(d)(6) protected benefit" or adds or modifies conditions relating to "Section 411(d)(6) protected benefits" which results in a further restriction on such benefit unless such "Section 411(d)(6) protected benefits" are preserved with respect to benefits accrued as of the later of the adoption date or effective date of the amendment. "Section 411(d)(6) protected benefits" are benefits described in Code Section 411(d)(6)(A), early retirement benefits and retirement-type subsidies, and optional forms of benefit.

(d) If this Plan is amended and an effect of such amendment is to increase current liability (as defined in Code Section 401(a)(29)(E)) under the Plan for a Plan Year, and the funded current liability percentage of the Plan for the Plan Year in which the amendment takes effect is less than sixty percent (60%), including the amount of the unfunded current liability under the Plan attributable to the amendment, the amendment shall not take effect until the Employer (or any member of a controlled group which includes the Employer) provides security to the Plan. The form and amount of such security shall satisfy the requirements of Code Section 401(a)(29)(B) and (C). Such security may be released provided the requirements of Code Section 401(a)(29)(D) are satisfied.

## ARTICLE IX PLAN TERMINATION

### 9.1 TERMINATION

(a) The Employer shall have the right to terminate the Plan by delivering to the Trustee and Administrator written notice of such termination. However, any termination (other than a partial termination or an involuntary termination pursuant to Act Section 4042) must satisfy the requirements and follow the procedures outlined herein and in Act Section 4041 for a Standard Termination or a Distress Termination. Upon any termination (full or partial), all amounts shall be allocated in accordance with the provisions hereof and the Accrued Benefit, to the extent funded as of such date, of each affected Participant shall become fully Vested and shall not thereafter be subject to forfeiture. However, Participants who were not fully Vested at the time they received a complete distribution of their benefits prior to the date of termination, shall not become entitled to any additional benefits on account of Plan termination. The preceding sentence does not apply to Participants affected by a partial termination by operation of law.

(b) Standard Termination Procedure --



(1) The Administrator shall first notify all "affected parties" (as defined in Act Section 4001(a)(21)) of the Employer's intention to terminate the Plan and the proposed date of termination. Such termination notice must be provided at least sixty (60) days prior to the proposed termination date. However, in the case of a standard termination, it shall not be necessary to provide such notice to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC). As soon as practicable after the termination notice is given, the Administrator shall provide a follow-up notice to the PBGC setting forth the following:

- (i) a certification of an enrolled actuary of the projected amount of the assets of the Plan as of the proposed date of final distribution of assets, the actuarial present value of the "benefit liabilities" (as defined in Act Section 4001(a)(16)) under the Plan as of the proposed termination date, and confirmation that the Plan is projected to be sufficient for such "benefit liabilities" as of the proposed date of final distribution;
- (ii) a certification by the Administrator that the information provided to the PBGC and upon which the enrolled actuary based the certification is accurate and complete; and
- (iii) such other information as the PBGC may prescribe by regulation.

The certification of the enrolled actuary and of the Administrator shall not be applicable in the case of a plan funded exclusively by individual insurance contracts.

(2) No later than the date on which the follow-up notice is sent to the PBGC, the Administrator shall provide all Participants and Beneficiaries under the Plan with an explanatory statement specifying each such person's "benefit liabilities," the benefit form on the basis of which such amount is determined, and any additional information used in determining "benefit liabilities" that may be required pursuant to regulations promulgated by the PBGC.

(3) A standard termination may only take place if at the time the final distribution of assets occurs, the Plan is sufficient to meet all "benefit liabilities" determined as of the termination date.

(c) Distress Termination Procedure --

(1) The Administrator shall first notify all "affected parties" of the Employer's intention to terminate the Plan and the proposed date of termination. Such termination notice must be provided at least sixty (60) days prior to the proposed termination date. As soon as practicable after

the termination notice is given, the Administrator shall also provide a follow-up notice to the PBGC setting forth the following:

- (i) a certification of an enrolled actuary of the amount, as of the proposed termination date, of the current value of the assets of the Plan, the actuarial present value (as of such date) of the "benefit liabilities" under the Plan, whether the Plan is sufficient for "benefit liabilities" as of such date, the actuarial present value (as of such date) of benefits under the Plan guaranteed under Act Section 4022, and whether the Plan is sufficient for guaranteed benefits as of such date;
- (ii) in any case in which the Plan is not sufficient for "benefit liabilities" as of such date, the name and address of each Participant and Beneficiary under the Plan as of such date;
- (iii) a certification by the Administrator that the information provided to the PBGC and upon which the enrolled actuary based the certification is accurate and complete; and
- (iv) such other information as the PBGC may prescribe by regulation.

The certification of the enrolled actuary and of the Administrator shall not be applicable in the case of a plan funded exclusively by individual insurance contracts.

(2) A distress termination may only take place if:

- (i) the Employer demonstrates to the PBGC that such termination is necessary to enable the Employer to pay its debts while staying in business, or to avoid unreasonably burdensome pension costs caused by a decline in the Employer's work force;
- (ii) the Employer is the subject of a petition seeking liquidation in a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding which has not been dismissed as of the proposed termination date; or
- (iii) the Employer is the subject of a petition seeking reorganization in a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding which has not been dismissed as of the proposed termination date, and the bankruptcy court (or such other appropriate court) approves the termination and determines that the Employer will be unable to continue in business outside a Chapter 11 reorganization process and that such termination is necessary to enable the Employer to pay its debts pursuant to a plan of reorganization.

(d) **Priority and Payment of Benefits:** In the case of a distress termination, upon approval by the PBGC that the Plan is sufficient for "benefit liabilities" or for "guaranteed benefits," or in the case of a standard termination, a letter of non-compliance has not been issued within the sixty (60) day period (as extended) following the receipt by the PBGC of the follow-up notice, the Administrator shall allocate the assets of the Plan among Participants and Beneficiaries pursuant to Act Section 4044(a). As soon as practicable thereafter, the assets of the Trust shall be distributed to the Participants and Beneficiaries, in cash or through the purchase of irrevocable commitments from an insurer, in a manner consistent with Section 5.7. However, if all liabilities with respect to Participants and Beneficiaries under the Plan have been satisfied and there remains a balance in the Trust due to erroneous actuarial computation, such balance, if any, shall be reallocated to the Participants in a nondiscriminatory manner. In the case of a distress termination in which the PBGC is unable to determine that the Plan is sufficient for guaranteed benefits, the assets of the Plan shall only be distributed in accordance with proceedings instituted by the PBGC.

(e) The termination of the Plan shall comply with such other requirements and rules as may be promulgated by the PBGC under authority of Title IV of the Act, including any rules relating to time periods or deadlines for providing notice or for making a necessary filing.

## 9.2 LIMITATION OF BENEFITS ON PLAN TERMINATION

In the event of Plan termination, the benefit of any Highly Compensated Participant or any highly compensated former employee shall be limited to a benefit that is nondiscriminatory under Code Section 401(a)(4).

## ARTICLE X MERGER, CONSOLIDATION OR TRANSFER OF ASSETS

### 10.1 REQUIREMENTS

Before this Plan can be merged or consolidated with any other qualified plan or its assets or liabilities transferred to any other qualified plan, the Administrator must secure (and file with the Secretary of Treasury at least thirty (30) days beforehand) a certification from a government-enrolled actuary that the benefits which would be received by a Participant of this Plan, in the event of a termination of the Plan immediately after such transfer, merger or consolidation, are at least equal to the benefits the Participant would have received if the Plan had terminated immediately before the transfer, merger or consolidation, and such transfer, merger or consolidation does not otherwise result in the elimination or reduction of any "Section 411(d)(6) protected benefits" as described in Section 8.1.

ARTICLE XI  
TOP HEAVY

11.1 TOP HEAVY PLAN REQUIREMENTS

For any Top Heavy Plan Year, the Plan shall provide the special vesting requirements of Code Section 416(b) pursuant to Section 5.6 of the Plan and the special minimum benefit requirements of Code Section 416(c) pursuant to Section 5.2 of the Plan.

11.2 DETERMINATION OF TOP HEAVY STATUS

(a) This Plan shall be a Top Heavy Plan for any Plan Year in which, as of the Determination Date, (1) the Present Value of Accrued Benefits of Key Employees and (2) the sum of the Aggregate Accounts of Key Employees under this Plan and all plans of an Aggregation Group, exceeds sixty percent (60%) of the Present Value of Accrued Benefits and the Aggregate Accounts of all Key and Non-Key Employees under this Plan and all plans of an Aggregation Group.

If any Participant is a Non-Key Employee for any Plan Year, but such Participant was a Key Employee for any prior Plan Year, such Participant's Present Value of Accrued Benefit and/or Aggregate Account balance shall not be taken into account for purposes of determining whether this Plan is a Top Heavy Plan (or whether any Aggregation Group which includes this Plan is a Top Heavy Group). In addition, if a Participant or Former Participant has not performed any services for any Employer maintaining the Plan at any time during the five year period ending on the Determination Date, any accrued benefit for such Participant or Former Participant shall not be taken into account for the purposes of determining whether this Plan is a Top Heavy Plan.

(b) Aggregate Account: A Participant's Aggregate Account as of the Determination Date shall be determined under applicable provisions of the defined contribution plan used in determining Top Heavy Plan status.

(c) "Aggregation Group" means either a Required Aggregation Group or a Permissive Aggregation Group as hereinafter determined.

(1) Required Aggregation Group: In determining a Required Aggregation Group hereunder, each plan of the Employer in which a Key Employee is a participant in the Plan Year containing the Determination Date or any of the four preceding Plan Years, and each other plan of the Employer which enables any plan in which a Key Employee participates to meet the requirements of Code Sections 401(a)(4) or 410, will be required to be aggregated. Such group shall be known as a Required Aggregation Group.

In the case of a Required Aggregation Group, each plan in the group will be considered a Top Heavy Plan if the Required Aggregation Group is a Top Heavy Group. No plan in the Required Aggregation Group will be

considered a Top Heavy Plan if the Required Aggregation Group is not a Top Heavy Group.

(2) **Permissive Aggregation Group:** The Employer may also include any other plan not required to be included in the Required Aggregation Group, provided the resulting group, taken as a whole, would continue to satisfy the provisions of Code Sections 401(a)(4) and 410. Such group shall be known as a Permissive Aggregation Group.

In the case of a Permissive Aggregation Group, only a plan that is part of the Required Aggregation Group will be considered a Top Heavy Plan if the Permissive Aggregation Group is a Top Heavy Group. No plan in the Permissive Aggregation Group will be considered a Top Heavy Plan if the Permissive Aggregation Group is not a Top Heavy Group.

(3) Only those plans of the Employer in which the Determination Dates fall within the same calendar year shall be aggregated in order to determine whether such plans are Top Heavy Plans.

(4) An Aggregation Group shall include any terminated plan of the Employer if it was maintained within the last five (5) years ending on the Determination Date.

(d) "Determination Date" means (a) the last day of the preceding Plan Year, or (b) in the case of the first Plan Year, the last day of such Plan Year.

(e) **Present Value of Accrued Benefit:** In the case of a defined benefit plan, a Participant's Present Value of Accrued Benefit shall be determined:

(1) in the case of a Participant other than a Key Employee, using the single accrual method used for all plans of the Employer and Affiliated Employers, or if no such single method exists, using a method which results in benefits accruing not more rapidly than the slowest accrual rate permitted under Code Section 411(b)(1)(C).

(2) as of the most recent "actuarial valuation date," which is the most recent valuation date within a twelve (12) month period ending on the Determination Date.

(3) for the first Plan Year, as if (a) the Participant terminated service as of the Determination Date; or (b) the Participant terminated service as of the actuarial valuation date, but taking into account the estimated Accrued Benefits as of the Determination Date.

(4) for the second Plan Year, the Accrued Benefit taken into account for a current Participant must not be less than the Accrued Benefit taken into account for the first Plan Year unless the difference is attributable to using an estimate of the Accrued Benefit as of the Determination Date for

the first Plan Year and using the actual Accrued Benefit for the second Plan Year.

(5) for any other Plan Year, as if the Participant terminated service as of the actuarial valuation date.

(6) the actuarial valuation date must be the same date used for computing the defined benefit plan minimum funding costs, regardless of whether a valuation is performed that Plan Year.

(7) by not taking into account proportional subsidies.

(8) by taking into account nonproportional subsidies.

(f) The calculation of a Participant's Present Value of Accrued Benefit as of a Determination Date shall be the sum of:

(1) the Present Value of Accrued Benefit using the actuarial assumptions of Section 1.3, which assumptions shall be identical for all defined benefit plans being tested for Top Heavy Plan status.

(2) any Plan distributions made within the Plan Year that includes the Determination Date or within the four (4) preceding Plan Years. However, in the case of distributions made after the valuation date and prior to the Determination Date, such distributions are not included as distributions for top heavy purposes to the extent that such distributions are already included in the Participant's Present Value of Accrued Benefit as of the valuation date. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, all distributions, including distributions made prior to January 1, 1984, and distributions under a terminated plan which if it had not been terminated would have been required to be included in an Aggregation Group, will be counted. Further, benefits paid on account of death, to the extent such benefits do not exceed the Present Value of Accrued Benefits existing immediately prior to death, shall be treated as distributions for the purposes of this paragraph.

(3) any Employee contributions, whether voluntary or mandatory. However, amounts attributable to tax deductible Qualified Voluntary Employee Contributions shall not be considered to be a part of the Participant's Present Value of Accrued Benefit.

(4) with respect to unrelated rollovers and plan-to-plan transfers (ones which are both initiated by the Employee and made from a plan maintained by one employer to a plan maintained by another employer), if this Plan provides the rollovers or plan-to-plan transfers, it shall always consider such rollovers or plan-to-plan transfers as a distribution for the purposes of this Section. If this Plan is the plan accepting such rollovers or plan-to-plan transfers, it shall not consider such rollovers or plan-to-plan



transfers accepted after December 31, 1983, as part of the Participant's Present Value of Accrued Benefit. However, rollovers or plan-to-plan transfers accepted prior to January 1, 1984 shall be considered as part of the Participant's Present Value of Accrued Benefit.

(5) with respect to related rollovers and plan-to-plan transfers (ones either not initiated by the Employee or made to a plan maintained by the same employer), if this Plan provides the rollovers or plan-to-plan transfers, it shall not be counted as a distribution for purposes of this Section. If this Plan is the plan accepting such rollovers or plan-to-plan transfers, it shall consider such rollovers or plan-to-plan transfers as part of the Participant's Present Value of Accrued Benefit, irrespective of the date on which such rollovers or plan-to-plan transfers are accepted.

(6) for the purposes of determining whether two employers are to be treated as the same employer in (4) and (5) above, all employers aggregated under Code Section 414(b), (c), (m) or (o) are treated as the same employer.

(g) "Top Heavy Group" means an Aggregation Group in which, as of the Determination Date, the sum of:

(1) the Present Value of Accrued Benefits of Key Employees under all defined benefit plans included in the group, and

(2) the Aggregate Accounts of Key Employees under all defined contribution plans included in the group,

exceeds sixty percent (60%) of a similar sum determined for all Participants.

## ARTICLE XII MISCELLANEOUS

### 12.1 PARTICIPANT'S RIGHTS

This Plan shall not be deemed to constitute a contract between the Employer and any Participant or to be a consideration or an inducement for the employment of any Participant or Employee. Nothing contained in this Plan shall be deemed to give any Participant or Employee the right to be retained in the service of the Employer or to interfere with the right of the Employer to discharge any Participant or Employee at any time regardless of the effect which such discharge shall have upon the Employee as a Participant of this Plan.

### 12.2 ALIENATION

(a) Subject to the exceptions provided below, and as otherwise permitted by the Code and the Act, no benefit which shall be payable out of the Trust Fund to any person (including a Participant or the Participant's Beneficiary)

shall be subject in any manner to anticipation, alienation, sale, transfer, assignment, pledge, encumbrance, or charge, and any attempt to anticipate, alienate, sell, transfer, assign, pledge, encumber, or charge the same shall be void; and no such benefit shall in any manner be liable for, or subject to, the debts, contracts, liabilities, engagements, or torts of any such person, nor shall it be subject to attachment or legal process for or against such person, and the same shall not be recognized by the Trustee, except to such extent as may be required by law.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a "qualified domestic relations order" defined in Code Section 414(p), and those other domestic relations orders permitted to be so treated by the Administrator under the provisions of the Retirement Equity Act of 1984. The Administrator shall establish a written procedure to determine the qualified status of domestic relations orders and to administer distributions under such qualified orders. Further, to the extent provided under a "qualified domestic relations order," a former spouse of a Participant shall be treated as the spouse or surviving spouse for all purposes under the Plan.

(c) Subsection (a) shall not apply to an offset to a Participant's accrued benefit against an amount that the Participant is ordered or required to pay the Plan with respect to a judgment, order, or decree issued, or a settlement entered into, on or after August 5, 1997, in accordance with Code Sections 401(a)(13)(C) and (D). In a case in which the survivor annuity requirements of Code Section 401(a)(11) apply with respect to distributions from the Plan to the Participant, if the Participant has a spouse at the time at which the offset is to be made:

- (1) either such spouse has consented in writing to such offset and such consent is witnessed by a notary public or representative of the Plan (or it is established to the satisfaction of a Plan representative that such consent may not be obtained by reason of circumstances described in Code Section 417(a)(2)(B)), or an election to waive the right of the spouse to either a qualified joint and survivor annuity or a qualified pre-retirement survivor annuity is in effect in accordance with the requirements of Code Section 417(a),
- (2) such spouse is ordered or required in such judgment, order, decree or settlement to pay an amount to the Plan in connection with a violation of fiduciary duties, or
- (3) in such judgment, order, decree or settlement, such spouse retains the right to receive the survivor annuity under a qualified joint and survivor annuity provided pursuant to Code Section 401(a)(11)(A)(i) and under a qualified pre-retirement survivor annuity provided pursuant to Code Section 401(a)(11)(A)(ii).

### 12.3 CONSTRUCTION OF PLAN

This Plan shall be construed and enforced according to the Code, the Act and the laws of the State of New York, other than its laws respecting choice of law, to the extent not pre-empted by the Act.

### 12.4 GENDER AND NUMBER

Wherever any words are used herein in the masculine, feminine or neuter gender, they shall be construed as though they were also used in another gender in all cases where they would so apply, and whenever any words are used herein in the singular or plural form, they shall be construed as though they were also used in the other form in all cases where they would so apply.

### 12.5 LEGAL ACTION

In the event any claim, suit, or proceeding is brought regarding the Trust and/or Plan established hereunder to which the Employer or the Administrator may be a party, and such claim, suit, or proceeding is resolved in favor of the Employer or the Administrator, they shall be entitled to be reimbursed from the Trust Fund for any and all costs, attorney's fees, and other expenses pertaining thereto incurred by them for which they shall have become liable.

### 12.6 PROHIBITION AGAINST DIVERSION OF FUNDS

(a) Except as provided below and otherwise specifically permitted by law, it shall be impossible by operation of the Plan or of the Trust, by termination of either, by power of revocation or amendment, by the happening of any contingency, by collateral arrangement or by any other means, for any part of the corpus or income of any Trust Fund maintained pursuant to the Plan or any funds contributed thereto to be used for, or diverted to, purposes other than the exclusive benefit of Participants, Former Participants, or their Beneficiaries.

(b) In the event the Employer shall make an excessive contribution under a mistake of fact pursuant to Act Section 403(c)(2)(A), the Employer may demand repayment of such excessive contribution at any time within one (1) year following the time of payment and the Trustees shall return such amount to the Employer within the one (1) year period. Earnings of the Plan attributable to the contributions may not be returned to the Employer but any losses attributable thereto must reduce the amount so returned.

### 12.7 EMPLOYER'S PROTECTIVE CLAUSE

The Employer and Administrator and their successors, shall not be responsible for the validity of any Contract issued hereunder or for the failure on the part of the insurer to make payments provided by any such Contract, or for the action of any person which may delay payment or render a Contract null and void or unenforceable in whole or in part.

## 12.8 INSURER'S PROTECTIVE CLAUSE

Except as otherwise agreed upon in writing between the Employer and the insurer, an insurer which issues any Contracts hereunder shall not have any responsibility for the validity of this Plan or for the tax or legal aspects of this Plan. The insurer shall be protected and held harmless in acting in accordance with any written direction of the Trustee, and shall have no duty to see to the application of any funds paid to the Trustee, nor be required to question any actions directed by the Trustee. Regardless of any provision of this Plan, the insurer shall not be required to take or permit any action or allow any benefit or privilege contrary to the terms of any Contract which it issues hereunder, or the rules of the insurer.

## 12.9 RECEIPT AND RELEASE FOR PAYMENTS

Any payment to any Participant, the Participant's legal representative, Beneficiary, or to any guardian or committee appointed for such Participant or Beneficiary in accordance with the provisions of the Plan, shall, to the extent thereof, be in full satisfaction of all claims hereunder against the Trustee and the Employer, either of whom may require such Participant, legal representative, Beneficiary, guardian or committee, as a condition precedent to such payment, to execute a receipt and release thereof in such form as shall be determined by the Trustee or Employer.

## 12.10 ACTION BY THE EMPLOYER

Whenever the Employer under the terms of the Plan is permitted or required to do or perform any act or matter or thing, it shall be done and performed by a person duly authorized by its legally constituted authority.

## 12.11 NAMED FIDUCIARIES AND ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITY

The "named Fiduciaries" of this Plan are (1) the Employer, (2) the Administrator, (3) the Trustee, and (4) any Investment Manager appointed hereunder. The named Fiduciaries shall have only those specific powers, duties, responsibilities, and obligations as are specifically given them under the Plan, including, but not limited to, any agreement allocating or delegating their responsibilities, the terms of which are incorporated herein by reference. In general, the Employer shall have the sole responsibility for making the contributions provided for under Section 4.1; and shall have the authority to appoint and remove the Trustee and the Administrator; to formulate the Plan's "funding policy and method"; and to amend or terminate, in whole or in part, the Plan. The Administrator shall have the sole responsibility for the administration of the Plan, including, but not limited to, the items specified at Article II of the Plan, as the same may be allocated or delegated thereunder. The Trustee shall have the sole responsibility of management of the assets held under the Trust, except to the extent directed pursuant to Article II or with respect to those assets, the management of which has been assigned to an Investment Manager, who shall be solely responsible for the management of the assets assigned to it, all as specifically provided in the Plan. Each named Fiduciary warrants that any directions given, information furnished, or action taken by it shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Plan, authorizing or providing for such direction, information or action. Furthermore, each named Fiduciary may rely upon any such direction, information or action of another named Fiduciary as being proper under the Plan, and is not required under the Plan to

inquire into the propriety of any such direction, information or action. It is intended under the Plan that each named Fiduciary shall be responsible for the proper exercise of its own powers, duties, responsibilities and obligations under the Plan as specified or allocated herein. No named Fiduciary shall guarantee the Trust Fund in any manner against investment loss or depreciation in asset value. Any person or group may serve in more than one Fiduciary capacity.

#### 12.12 HEADINGS

The headings and subheadings of this Plan have been inserted for convenience of reference and are to be ignored in any construction of the provisions hereof.

#### 12.13 APPROVAL BY INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, if, pursuant to an application for qualification filed by or on behalf of the Plan by the time prescribed by law for filing the Employer's return for the taxable year in which the Plan is adopted, or such later date that the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue Service or the Commissioner's delegate should determine that the Plan does not initially qualify as a tax-exempt plan under Code Sections 401 and 501, and such determination is not contested, or if contested, is finally upheld, then if the Plan is a new plan, it shall be void ab initio and all amounts contributed to the Plan by the Employer, less expenses paid, shall be returned within one (1) year and the Plan shall terminate. If the disqualification relates to an amended plan, then the Plan shall operate as if it had not been amended.

#### 12.14 UNIFORMITY

All provisions of this Plan shall be interpreted and applied in a uniform, nondiscriminatory manner. In the event of any conflict between the terms of this Plan and any Contract purchased hereunder, the Plan provisions shall control.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Plan has been executed the day and year first  
above written.

Kenyon & Kenyon

By \_\_\_\_\_  
EMPLOYER